observing full time at Caño Palma until we realized the extent of peregrine migration. From 1400 H on 2 May to 1115 H on 3 May one person was assigned to count peregrines; during both boat trips, three observers ran a census of all birds. From our point of observation we had only a partial view of the sky. Several persons dedicated to looking for peregrines from a vantage point such as Cerro Tortuguero would certainly have obtained a better picture of the migration.

Whether or not the flight occurs there annually on this scale remains to be determined. For those interested in establishing monitoring sites for this alluring raptor, it is a question worth investigating.

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J Raptor Res. 27(2):125

FIRST RECORD OF THE EURASIAN KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*) IN FRENCH GUIANA

A subadult male Eurasian Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) remained from 12–21 March 1991 in a semihumid lowland savanna along the Kourou River, mainly perching on and hunting from an electric power transmission line near the city of Kourou, French Guiana (52°39′W 5°09′N). The falcon was observed on six days by A. Brosset, Jean-Luc Dujardin, and both authors. We could not approach within 100 m of the bird, but observations were made with a 15 × 20 spotting scope. On 13 March the bird was observed continually for 4 hr during which time it made several prey captures (insects and lizards). The apparent proficiency in hunting and shyness toward humans made it very unlikely that the bird had escaped from captivity.

The head was gray with a well-marked mustache. Back and upperwing coverts were light rufous with contrasting dark flight feathers. The beige underparts were spotted on the belly. The tail was long and light gray in color with small dark spots underneath and a wide black subterminal band. Cere, eye-rings, and legs were bright yellow and the tip of the beak and the claws were black.

Extensive observations one year later at the same location failed to detect an Eurasian Kestrel. We found only one other record in the literature of an Eurasian Kestrel in Martinique (French West Indies; R.S. Palmer 1988, Handbook of North American birds, vol. 5, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, CT U.S.A.).—**Alain LeDreff and Pierre A. Raynaud, Centre ORSTOM de Cayenne, BP 165, 97323 Cayenne, Cedex, France.**

J Raptor Res. 27(2):125–126

LIVE PASSERINE NESTLING FOUND IN FERRUGINOUS HAWK NEST

On 11 June 1991, we climbed to a Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) nest, located about 30 km south of Hanna, Alberta, Canada. Our purpose was to check the status of the nestlings prior to trapping the adult birds for a morphometric study. The nest was an artificial structure, approximately 4.5 m high on a steel powerline tower. J.D. Smith initially climbed to the nest and discovered a live passerine nestling along with the three nestling hawks. The passerine nestling was partially feathered and appeared uninjured upon examination. The hawk nestlings were approximately 3 wks old (two were later banded prior to fledging, and aged by backdating to be 17- and 24-days-old on 11 June) (J.K. Schmutz pers. comm.). We left the passerine in the nest and set up for trapping. We stopped trapping due to an approaching storm and returned on 12 June. While rechecking the nest, only the three hawk nestlings were present, but we collected one partially grown passerine feather, presumed to belong to the previously found nestling.

We surmised that the passerine nestling was a kingbird (Tyrannidae), sparrow (Emberizidae), or a Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), presumably brought to the nest by one of the adult hawks as a prey item. The nestling was not feathered enough to have flown to the nest; there were no other nest structures on the power tower, and no nearby trees.

This nest was occupied by a six-year-old color-banded male for at least three years and an unbanded female (J.K. Schmutz pers. comm.). An experienced hunter may have easily captured the nestling from a tree or ground nest. We hypothesize that the nestling's small size, or the lack of a struggle, may have inhibited the adult hawk from tightly grasping and engaging the digital tendon locking mechanism during capture and transport. Nonlethal predation appears to be the best explanation for our observation. Other nonlethal predation by raptors has been reported recently in the literature (P.R. Stefanek et al. 1992, *J. Raptor Res.* 26:40–41), and we feel that these events may occur more frequently than the literature suggests. We consider brood parasitism unlikely, due to the disparity between the age of the nestling hawks and the passerine.

We wish to thank J.K. Schmutz for encouraging us to report this observation.—**Daniel N. Gossett, Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center, Department of Biology, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725 U.S.A.; Jeffrey D. Smith, Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 0W0 Canada.**

J. Raptor Res. 27(2):126–127

BALD EAGLES REAR RED-TAILED HAWKS

Recently, Stefanek et al. (1992, *J. Raptor Res.* 26:40–41) reported an unusual incident of a nestling Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and two nestling Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in an eagle's nest in Michigan. We report here on similar incidents of Bald Eagles rearing mixed-broods of eaglets and Red-tailed Hawks in northern Puget Sound of Washington state.

We first suspected mixed-broods in June during helicopter surveys when we counted young at eagle nests. Three mixed broods were confirmed in photographs taken from helicopters. Two instances of mixed-broods occurred on the same territory but at different nests in 1987 and 1990 when one hawk and one eaglet, and one hawk and two eaglets fledged, respectively. We did not determine whether adult eagles continued to feed the hawks after fledging. These eagle nests were about 300 m from a Red-tailed Hawk nest where two young fledged in 1989, and occasional heckling of adult eagles by adult hawks was observed (L. Gunther pers. comm.). A mixed-brood of these two species was observed on another territory in 1988 (one hawk and one eaglet with fledging success unknown).

Our interpretation of the photos taken, specifically the degree of feathering of nestlings' crowns and body contours, indicated that hawks were 29–35 d old (M.G. Moritsch 1983, Photographic guide for aging nestling Red-tailed Hawks, Bureau Land Manage., U.S. Dept. Interior, Boise, ID U.S.A.), while the eaglets were at least 56 d old (M.V. Stalmaster 1987, The Bald Eagle, Universe Books, New York, NY U.S.A.). The 4 wk age difference was similar to that noted by Stefanek et al. (1992) for a mixed-brood of these species. The reported range in duration of incubation for Red-tailed Hawks (28–34 d; P.A. Johnsgard 1990, Hawks, eagles, and falcons of North America, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC U.S.A.) is the same or less than that of Bald Eagles (34–38 d; J.S. Gerrard, 1988, pages 214–215 *in* R.S. Palmer [ED.], Handbook of North American birds, Vol. 4, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, CT U S.A.). The observed age difference, therefore, would require that adult hawks displaced eagles from nests late in incubation, and layed their own eggs. We concur with Stafanek et al. (1992) that this was unlikely. Aggression of territorial Red-tailed Hawks against Bald Eagles is not uncommon (P.V. LeDuc 1970, *Auk* 87:586), but Bald Eagles also have killed and/or permanently displaced Red-tailed Hawks and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) from at least four territories in Puget Sound (J.W. Watson unpubl.).

We discounted other explanations for mixed broods, including the placement of nestling hawks in the eagle nests by humans. This was unlikely due to the difficulties in climbing the trees (old-growth firs) and without the knowledge of landowners that live nearby and monitor the nests. It was also unlikely that the hawks flew to the eagle nests; the hawks were unable to fly when first observed.

Nonlethal predation of downy hawks by eagles and their subsequent adoption by eagles is the explanation proposed by Stefanek et al. (1992). This also seems to be the most likely explanation for the mixed broods we observed. We suspect that mixed broods of hawks and eagles are unusual (e.g., 0.5% of 662 broods we observed from 1987–91), and